

DAILY SENTINEL

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16.

More about the condition of the negroes in the city. The following is a file - starvation - begging - anything but work.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer, June 1.] In the local department of the Macon Telegraph of Tuesday last we notice the following item:

On Sunday information was received by Col. White, provost marshal, that a large number of dead bodies were in the river, just below the city. A detail was despatched to the place for the purpose of taking them out of the water and burying them. The squad found no less than fifteen bodies of negro men within the space of a few hundred yards. They were lodged in drift-wood along the banks of the river. No marks of violence were reported as having been found upon them. The bodies were buried on the banks of the river where they were found. Nothing whatever is as yet known as to how they came to their death.

Commenting upon the foregoing, that paper says of the "sufferings which the unfortunate (the negroes) who flocked to Macon since the army reached that city, that 'all the time they have been suffering terribly in every conceivable shape, and we have information that many hundreds have died from starvation and disease—the aggregate reaching a total that seems almost incalculable.'"

This is indeed horrible! Thus far it has not been the case—we mean death by starvation or disease—in this vicinity, though how soon we may be forced to make a similar record, we know not. At present, the indignation which we shall pass, for which all the humane efforts of the military authorities at this point, the sound advice given to the negroes who have abandoned their homes to voluntarily return to them and resume work on the abandoned farms, that to be fed and cared for, the unhappy creatures—men, women and children—still flock to and remain in our city, some of them, it is true, begging for work, to earn their bread, but most of them begging for bread and not for work; some seeking for new homes, and but few returning to their old ones. The humane and wholesome counsel given to most of them by the authorities here, we trust, will soon have a good effect; if not, the scenes reported by our Macon contemporary as having been witnessed in and near that city will be re-enacted here; and thus, too soon, the negro will realize that his idea of liberty—the privilege of living in idleness and being fed by the labor of others—is a mere vision, and that he must work, or endure the misery of starvation.

The Former Home and Family of Henry Clay.

A Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells the following melancholy story of Ashland, the late home of Henry Clay—one of America's "first" orators, and for many years the idol of the old Whig party—and the history of his descendants:

The old home of Henry Clay is now occupied by the family of Hon. Thos. Clay, one of his sons, and present Minister to one of the South American Governments. It is owned by the heirs of James B. Clay—a degraded son of the great statesman—who, it will be remembered, died in Canada about a year ago. The house in which Mr. Clay lived when at home, was torn down some years since by James, and a magnificent structure erected on its site, and there is nothing now about the place to remind one of him who once owned and honored it, except the family buggy in which the old man and his wife used to drive about, and the oak trees in front of the house, beneath which he used to sit and talk with his family and friends.

Mr. Clay had five sons. Four of them survived him. One, who bore his father's name, was killed in the Mexican war. Thomas, as I have said, is now a Government Minister. John is living in one-half of the old home (now divided into two farms). James died a fugitive in a foreign land, and Theodore (the oldest of the family), and has been for twenty years, an inmate of an insane asylum, still awaiting to be cured. Every one with whom he converses, that he is the original George Washington, and refusing to respond to a call by any other name. Mr. Clay had no possessions of any kind at the time of his death, with the exception of Ashland, which was of course, worth a considerable sum; but even that was heavily mortgaged, and he thought at one time he would be compelled to abandon it to his creditors, until one day when he entered the bank to pay one of his notes, he was told that he did not owe a cent! Kind and generous friends had taken the case in hand, and lifted the pecuniary burden from his shoulders.

A Muddle.

The Republicans are in a terrible muddle about negro suffrage. As an illustration of what the policy wing thinks, we quote the following from a Sunday paper:

"It is very evident to our mind that we must approach this question with great care, lest we injure the freedmen through a mistaken idea of what will constitute their real and permanent benefit. For it must be remembered that the freedmen, as Theodore Parker once remarked, that the race is somewhat allied to 'equatorial grasshoppers,' and that they might jump the wrong way. As the race they don't desire to leave the South, nor do it desirable that they should, and if they could vote they would be quite as likely to vote for persons whom it is not very desirable to re-choose to such office as it is that they would vote for the 'right men.'"

That is, in plain English, "we don't care a straw for the 'inalienable rights' of the colored man. We will give him the ballot if we can, provided we may be tolerably sure that he will vote the Republican ticket. But the 'equatorial grasshoppers' are so 'unsentimental' that we really don't know what to say." This is the party that claims to be based on principle—to be devoted to human rights—to regard the colored man as a citizen! And once the freedmen are given the ballot, "lest we injure the freedmen!" This is so short a cloak that the eleven foot sticks out at the bottom of the paragraph worse than Jeff Davis' boots beneath his wife's cloak—Boston Courier.

A Paris Anecdote.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.] M. Legouve, of the French Academy, tells his story on his last visit to Paris. Some years ago he let it known in his paper and butcher, and grocer, that he wanted a body servant. He received fifty applications a day, none of them suited. One morning while he was hard at work in his street, it was about five o'clock A. M. in winter, somebody knocked at the door. He opened it.

"I am told you wish a confidential servant, is it?"

"Yes, and you think you are the man I want; you have first rate recommendations, and I lived, dare say, ten years in your last place."

"No, sir, I am just out of jail."

"You may imagine the astonishment of M. Legouve."

"Just out of jail?"

"Yes, sir, I loved a woman who required money; she pressed me every day to give her more money. I gave her all I earned honestly—it was not enough; I then resorted to her coquetry. I was arrested, tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for three years, which expired last Saturday."

"Do you think that a recommendation to a place of confidential servant?"

"Yes, sir. A man who has lost his character by an hour of folly will be on his guard against temptation, and will strive to regain his reputation. Besides, I know that I am at heart an honest man."

There was in the fellow's tone such an honest accent that M. Legouve took him at once, and has never since repented it. The released convict has now the keys of the house, pays the bills and does all the marketing. M. Legouve says his household expenses are 33 1/2 per cent less than they were.

A man in Salem, Mass., owns a farm which has been in the hands of the family for over one hundred and twenty years. This farm has been in two counties, three towns, and two probate districts. All its owners have lived to a great age, two living to be over ninety. The ages on this farm can claim as direct ancestors, three who lived and made money on it one hundred and twenty-five years ago.

A freed passing a laborer the other day, was engaged in setting out a new cucumber patch, and he was asked, "What are you setting those posts for?" "Fifty cents a piece," replied Pat.

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